

This species seems to be most closely related to *Trionymus insularis* Ehn., from which it differs principally in the following respects: the legs are longer and more slender, and in the number and arrangement of the tubular ducts on the abdomen. In *T. insularis* they are very numerous and in crowded transverse bands.

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## THE GENUS ZONOTHRIPS IN NORTH AMERICA (THYSANOPTERA).

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The genus *Zonothrips* Priesner was established in 1926<sup>1</sup> for a new species from Java. The discovery of this, the second species of the genus, in the northeastern part of the United States is, therefore, of great interest. In habitus the species of this genus greatly resemble many of the species of *Sericothrips* but not those of the group to which the genotype belongs. In *Zonothrips* there are only seven segments in the antenna, the seventh and eighth segments being so completely fused that there remains not even a trace of a suture between them, and I know of no species of *Sericothrips* showing even a tendency to such fusion.

### *Zonothrips osmundae*, new species.

*Female*.—Length 1.1 mm. Orange yellow, head slightly paler, lateral margins of prothorax broadly subhyaline; no dark pronotal saddle-shaped blotch; mesonotum tinged with brownish, abdomen with brown marks; antennae with basal segments light yellow, intermediate ones darkened apically, apical segments dark brown; fore wings subhyaline, with scale and two cross bands of gray brown; legs yellow, slightly tinged with orange brown and contrasting with body color; combs complete on all intermediate segments; all body bristles, except light brown ones on apical abdominal segments, only slightly tinged with yellowish.

Head wider than long; eyes hardly bulging, sparsely pilose, and with large facets; cheeks almost straight, slightly converging caudad; occipital carina not darkened, very faint medially; lateral ocelli remote from eyes, ocellar crescents maroon; ocellar area elevated, brownish; frontal costa roundly, deeply emarginate; anteoellar bristles, interocellars, and inner postoculars subequal in length, colorless and almost indiscernible; anteoellar region with transverse lines postocellar and occipital regions faintly, minutely roughened; antennal segments I whitish, II and III yellow lightly tinged with orange, with III lighter, paler

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<sup>1</sup> Treubia, vol. 8, Supplement, pp. 50, 51, 260.

than II and very faintly tinged with grayish apically; IV and V light yellow, light grayish brown in about apical one-third; VI and VII dark brown, with VI lightened basally; III-VI pedicellate, VII with base narrowed.

Pronotum with transverse, sparsely anastomosing lines, those within the area usually occupied by the colored blotch mostly about two  $\mu$  apart, those in front of blotch much farther (about four  $\mu$ ) apart, lines on mesoscutum and metascutum closer than those on pronotal blotch; inner of dark forewing bands occupying about the second one-fifth of wing, outer about the fourth one-fifth, the inner somewhat the longer; costa with about 23 bristles, main vein with 3 + 17, the outer one of the 17 farther separated from the others than they are from one another; two bristles in row back of main vein; postangular bristles strongly inclined inward; laterad of each postangular a pair of short, stout, strongly curved bristles, pointing inward (Fig. 1, *b*).

Abdominal terga II-VII with antecostal lines very dark brown, those on II-IV paler or even subinterrupted medially on II; tergum II brown, terga III-VII each with a brown band back of and adjacent to antecostal line, these bands somewhat broader laterad, band on III the broadest, paler medially, band on IV the narrowest, and those on V-VI successively increasing in width; complete combs, composed of hairs of equal length, on VII and VIII, medial hairs on VI somewhat shorter, medial hairs on V distinctly shorter, on III and IV the hairs on mesal one-third irregular, exceedingly short, barely more than stubs; on III the comb may be interrupted medially; comb hairs faintly tinged with yellowish and almost impossible to see medially on basal segments except in caustic-cleared specimens; hair bands distinct, composed of long, slightly yellowish hairs, except on brown parts of terga, where the hairs are brown; these hair bands wanting, except at extreme bases of terga, on medial portions of intermediate segments.

Measurements (in microns): Head, total length 100, length from front of eye 90, width across eyes 140, greatest width across cheeks 130; antecellar bristles, interocellars, and inner postoculars 30, prothorax, median length 120, width 168; postangulars 36; hind tibia 144, hind tarsus 80; bristles on tergum IX, 60, on X, 64; comb laterally on VIII, 24.

Antenna:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Length.....	24	40	44	43	43	49	23
Width.....	28	26	20	20	19	17	6

*Male*.—Length 1.0 mm. Very similar to the female, except in secondary sexual characters; comb on tergum III broadly, on IV narrowly, interrupted.

Measurements (in microns): Head, total length 92, length from front of eyes 80, width across eyes 120, greatest width across cheeks 112; antecellar, interocellar, and inner postocular bristles, 28; prothorax, median length 96, width 152; postangulars 32; hind tibia 132, hind tarsus 64; bristles on tergum IX, 58, on X, 56.

Antenna:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Length.....	24	34	40	38	34	44	20
Width.....	25	24	20	18	17	15	6

*Type locality*.—Tenafly, N. J.

*Host*.—Fruiting fronds of *Osmunda cinnamomea*.

*Type*.—No. 55195, U. S. National Museum.

Described from 42 female and 26 male slide-mounted specimens and many specimens still in alcohol, all collected May 19, 1940 (J. C. Crawford).

*Zonothrips karnyi* Pr., the genotype, has the head brown, terga II–IV brown, distinctly paler caudad, VII–IX very dark brown, X paler; wings hyaline, with the base and a median cross-band gray; hind tibia (230–235  $\mu$ ) and hind tarsus (100  $\mu$ ) much longer; antenna much longer, segments III–IV vasiform and V entirely dark.

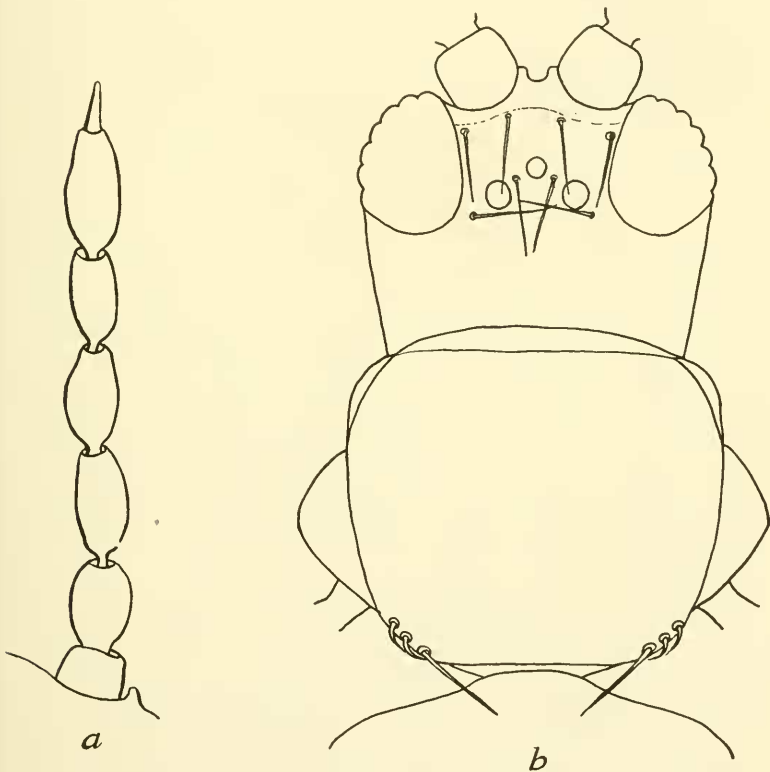


Fig. 1. *Zonothrips osmundae*, n. sp. a, Left antenna of female. (All setae omitted.) b, Head and thorax of female. (Most minor setae omitted.)